

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1915.

No. 17

WANT A GOOD SCHOOL SUIT FOR YOUR BOY?



"The Alexander"
LION BRAND

Parents must find our Boys' Clothing satisfactory, since they come back, season after season, in greater numbers to outfit the youngsters for school. We know we have a profitable, as well as a comfortable store established for the good people of the surrounding district to buy from with a feeling of confidence, but in the Boys' Clothing Department the credit mainly belongs to Lion Brand Suits and Knickers which we have for past seasons had always in stock much to your profit and our advantage. It is a line of our merchandise brought up to a state of Boy's Clothing perfection, embodying the best cloths, linings and findings, made the best way and in the most becoming styles possible at the price. DURABILITY, SATISFACTION AND ECONOMY follow as a matter of course. In a Lion Brand Suit your boy will be on a par with his school mates, and it will cost you just what it ought to cost you, no more. If you have already had the Lion Brand habit you know what it is in quality, style, construction and sewing and also how much price advantage there is in it for our customers.

J. V. BERSCHT

Your Horse Pays For It— Not You!

The small sum you lay out for a TAPATCO Horse Collar Pad comes back to you many times over in the increased working power of your horses.

Your horse needs it just as surely as it needs feed and shelter. Wise horsemen use TAPATCO Pads.

This Pad Prevents Chafed Necks and Galled Shoulders

Fits any collar—is porous and affords ample ventilation. Composite Stuffing. Light, soft, springy and very absorbent. Keep your horse in tip-top condition.

FOR SALE BY

J. M. HYSMITH
DIDSBURY HARNESS STORE

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

WANTED—Scotch widow with girl of school age wishes position on farm, can take full charge. Address Mrs. F. C. Mr. Lapp, Box 105, Didsbury.

ABOUT 100 sacks of feed flour for sale at \$2 per hundred. This flour mixed with oat or barley chop will make a very cheap feed. Special price on large quantities. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

G. B. SEXSMITH has two of the best hail insurance companies doing business in Alberta. Lowest rate going. No restricted districts.

FOR SALE or will trade for calf or two, hot water cabinet incubator and brooder, good and reliable. Apply Mrs. J. Bellamy, Westcott, phone 004.

HOUSE FOR RENT—6 rooms and cellar—furnishings include a piano. \$30 per month. Apply Pioneer Office.

FOR SALE—Dimension lumber roughly about 5,000 feet, or will exchange for anything you have. Herb. Fisher, phone 1015.

WANTED—Work wanted cleaning or washing. Apply Mrs. Rhodes, Gen. Delivery, Post Office.

FOR SALE—One 130 egg hot water incubator and brooder in good condition. Price \$10. One 10 x 12 wall tent, 10 oz. duck, price \$12. Gilbert Garrison, Didsbury, Alta.

FOR SALE—Good seed potatoes. Apply A. A. Perrin, Didsbury.

PARKER R. REED wants to do your Hail Insurance. Best companies, best rates. Prompt settlement in case of loss, also Fire, Life, and Live Stock Insurance.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for eggs. See A. A. Perrin the egg man, Didsbury.

**Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.**

Baseball League Organized

The meeting held in Didsbury last week of delegates from Innisfail, Bowden, Olds and Didsbury decided to form a new league to be called the Central Alberta Baseball League, which will include the above towns. Officers of the new league were elected as follows:

Hon. President—E. Michener, M. L. A., Red Deer.

Hon. Vice Presidents—J. E. Stauffer, M. L. A., Didsbury; Dr. M. Clark, M. P., Olds.

President—W. G. Wilson, Innisfail.

Vice President—Dr. Washburn, Bowden.

Secretary Treasurer—L. H. Walkley, Olds.

Executive Committee—J. Pirie, Didsbury; H. A. Samis, Olds; Dr. Washburn, Bowden; Dr. Wagner, Innisfail.

The rules laid down by last year's executive will be adhered to this year.

The outlook for some good ball games is good this year, and the fact that one of the rules expressly states that none but resident registered players will be allowed to take part in any game should be a great incentive to the supporters of the game in the different towns to get out and work for their teams.

There are no long jumps to make between towns, either, this year, consequently the clubs should be able to finance better, although as far as the Didsbury club is concerned last year was a successful year, almost leaving a clean sheet to commence this year.

The following schedule of game was drawn up at the meeting

Olds at Didsbury	May 4	June 7	July 5
Bowden at Innisfail	" 6	" 8	" 6
Dids'y at Bowden	" 10	" 10	" 8
Innisfail at Olds	" 11	" 11	" 9
Bowden at Dids'y	" 13	" 15	" 13
Olds at Innisfail	" 14	" 17	" 15
Didsbury at Olds	" 18	" 21	" 19
Innisfail at Bowden	" 20	" 22	" 20
Bowden at Olds	" 27	" 24	" 22
Dids'y at Innisfail	" 28	" 25	" 23
Olds at Bowden	June 1	" 28	" 27
Inn'fail at Dids'y	" 3	" 29	" 29

The Lecture on Belgium

The lecture given by Prof. Mack Eastman of Calgary University in the Opera House on Friday night last was not a pronounced success as far as getting funds for the poor Belgians was concerned, but for those who attended the lecture and saw the views of Belgium it was a treat.

Prof. Eastman who spent four or five years of college life in France and Belgium is exceedingly well posted on Belgian history, its art, life and architecture. The views shown of its beautiful pictures and buildings before being destroyed by the terrible conflict raging in that country for the last few months was well worth the price of admission, even if the proceeds were not to be devoted to a worthy and humane cause. The part of the lecture and views of the same buildings since destroyed was eloquent of the devastation being wrought in that country, although there was absolutely nothing in the lecture that could in any way reflect on any one of the participants in the destruction, in fact there was no need, the pictures themselves told the story.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the Court of Confirmation, held at Didsbury, Alberta, on the 10th day of June, 1914, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the 10th day of June, 1915, will be absolutely forfeited for nonpayment of taxes.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1915,

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Didsbury.

Lots or Parcels of Land	Block	Plan
1, 2, 3, 4.....	I	2847 K
4 and 5.....	D	2847 K
13 and 14.....	12	110 O
10, 17, 18, 19.....	14	1456 K
1, 2, 3, 4.....	Z	3940 AK
7.....	I	1427 H
15 and 16.....	18	5116 I
W. 1/2 of 9, E. 1/2 of 10.....	3	3880 N
W. 1/2 of 12.....	F	3880 N
1, 2.....	C	3880 N
21.....	14	1456 K
W. 1/2 of 24.....	F	3880 N
27, 28.....	16	5116 I
5.....	J	2678 H
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.....	B	2824 R
7.....	2	1427 H
14.....	11	1456 K
1.....	17	5116 I
.....	F	3880 N
6.....	2	1427 H
4, 6.....	9	474 I
3, 4, 5, 8.....	F	3880 N
E. 1/2 of 15 all 16.....	11	3880 N
1.....	4	3880 N
W. 1/2 of 10.....	3	3880 N
11 Acres.....	Pt. M	3880 N
W. 1/2 of 3.....	3	3880 N
1, 2.....	A	3880 N
Vedge lot.....	B	3880 N
8.....	A	3880 N
11.....	1	1427 H
14.....	14	5116 I
2, 3, 12.....	17	5116 I
14 acres.....	M. & O.	4793 I
6, 7.....	J	2678 H
1 and W. 1/2 of 2.....	7	3025 S
1.....	17	1427 H
17.....	10	474 I
8, 9.....	15	5116 I
7.....	A	3880 N
15.....	C	4162 O
1, 2, 6, 7, 8.....	C	2847 K
1, 2, 3.....	B	4162 O
15 to 25 inclusive.....	K	2678 H
10, 11.....	H	3880 N
6, 7, 8.....	1	3880 N
13.....	15	5116 I
E. 1/2 12, 13, 14, and W. 1/2 15.....	H	3880 N
124 Acres, Pt. of S. E. 1/4, 31, 2, 5		
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	J	2678 H
W. Pts. of lots 1, 2, 3.....	J	2847 K
5, 6, 7, 8.....	1	2847 K
15, 16.....	12	110 O
E. T. 213.....	Pt. of Block M	3880 N
E. 1/2 of 2.....	7	3025 S
19, 20.....	12	110 O
W. 1/2 and S. E. 1/4 1, 31, 2, W. 5		
W. 1/2 and N. E. 1/4 2, 31, 2, 5		
S. W. 1/4 13, 31, 2, 5		
S. E. 1/4 14, 31, 2, 5		

During the evening the Silsbe orchestra rendered some selections, a piano selection, the Belgian national anthem, was given by Miss Eva Sexsmith, and a vocal rendition of the "Gallant Men of Liege" was sung by Mrs. Parker Reed. The audience fully appreciated these selections.

The proceeds and expenditures of the lecture was as follows:

Ticket Sale.....	\$21.50
EXPENDITURE	
Prof. Eastman, railway fare	\$2.50
Opera House.....	5.00
Advertising and printing.....	19.00
	17.50
Balance for Belgian Relief	\$ 4.00
Advertising and Printing donated.....	10.00
Sent to Belgian Relief Com.	\$14.00

The thanks of the promoters of the lecture are extended to Mr. J. Silsbe, manager of the Opera House who kindly gave the use of the House at a

greatly reduced price and also assisted in other ways, and also to every other person who assisted in the work of the evening.

Offered for Home Defence

Recruiting for the 15th Light Horse for home defence was brisk in Didsbury on Tuesday. The recruiting officer was a busy man and in a short time had no less than nine men who were ready to leave whatever their business in defence of home and country. Several more have expressed a wish to join and no doubt when the officer visits Didsbury again there will be many others.

Those who have already joined are W. M. Hodson, Gordon Adams, J. Sinclair, A. Brusso, D. C. Davidson, S. Wood, D. Mackie, C. Mortimer, S. Wood is an old soldier and should make quite an acquisition to the force here because of his former experience in the rebellion.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER VI.

Abell Carries Out His Errand

When Ralph Ravenspur reached the basement, his whole aspect had changed. For the next day or two he brooded about the house, mainly with his own thoughts for company. He was ubiquitous. His silent, cat-like tread carried him noiselessly everywhere. He seemed to be looking for something with those sightless eyes of his; those long fingers were crooked as if about the throat of the great mystery.

He came into the library where Rupert Ravenspur and Marion were talking earnestly. He dropped in upon them as if he had fallen from the clouds. Marion started and laughed.

"I declare you frighten me," she said. "You are like a shadow—the shadow of one's conscience."

"There can be no shadow on yours," Ralph replied. "You are too pure and good for that. Never, never will you have cause to fear me."

"All the same, I wish you were less like a cat," Ravenspur exclaimed petulantly, as Marion walked smilingly away. "Anybody would imagine that you were part of the family mystery. Ralph, do you know anything?"

"I am blind," Ralph replied doggedly. "Of what use is a blind man?"

"I don't know; they say that when one sense is lost the others are sharpened. And you came home so mysteriously, you arrived at a critical moment for me, you were at my door at the time when help was sorely needed. Again, when you burst my door open you did the only thing that could have saved me."

"Common sense, sir. You were stifling and I gave you air."

Ravenspur shook his head. He was by no means satisfied.

"It was the common sense that is based upon practical experience. And you prowled about in dark corners; you wandered about the house in the dead of the night. You hint at a strange past, but as to that past you are dumb. For Heaven's sake, if you know anything tell me. The suspense is maddening."

"I know nothing and I am blind," Ralph repeated. "As to my past, that is between me and my Maker. I dare not speak of it. Let me go my own way and do not interfere with me. And whatever you do or say, tell nobody—nobody, mind—that you suspect me of knowledge of the family trouble."

Ralph turned away abruptly and refused to say more. He passed from the castle across the park slowly, but with the confidence of a man who is assured of every step. The recollection of his boyhood days stood him in good stead. He could not see, but he knew where he was and even the grim cliffs held no terrors for him.

He came at length to a certain spot where he paused. It was some years ago that he had scaled the cliffs at the peril of his neck and found the raven's nest. He caught the perfume of the heather and the crushed fragrance of the wild thyme, but their scents were as nothing to his nose.

DISFIGURING ECZEMA ITCHED AWFULLY

Rash in Patches. Came on Like Blisters. Could Hardly Sleep or Keep from Scratching. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Germania, Ont.—"My eczema broke out with a rash just in patches about an inch long. It came out like little blisters with water in them and got a little larger and then they broke out and the water-like mass ran out. The eczema was red and like a running sore, then formed a thick scab. It caused disfigurement for the time being. The sores itched awfully and even pained down to my throat. I could hardly sleep or keep from scratching them. When the scab came off it left a scar."

"I used some salve but it didn't do much good. Then two more sores broke out in the same way and I at once started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I applied the Ointment to the sores and washed them with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me in two weeks without leaving any disfigurement." (Signed) Miss Tena Greb, Jan. 2, '14.

Samples Free by Mail

Retain your good looks, keep your skin clear, soft and free from dandruff, and hands soft and white. Cuticura Soap, with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, will promote and maintain these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. Besides in purity, delicate medication, convenience and economy, they meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U. 1046

COCKSHUTT MACHINERY

A PULVERIZER IS GOOD INSURANCE AGAINST CROP FAILURE—SEE THE DEALER

trills.

For he had caught another scent that had brought him up all standing with his head in the air. The odor was almost exhausted, but at the same time it spoke to Ralph as plainly as words.

He was standing near the hollow where Geoffrey had been two days ago. In his mind's eye Ralph could see into this hollow. Years before he had been used to lie there winter evenings when the bent and ducks were coming in from the sea. He scrambled down sure footed as a goat.

Then he proceeded to grope upon the grass with those long restless fingers. He picked up a charred stick or two, smelt it, and shook his head. Presently his hand closed upon the burnt fragments of a gourd. As Ralph raised this to his nostrils his eyes gleamed.

"I was certain of it," he muttered. "Two of the Bonzes have been here, and they have been making the pi. If I could only see!"

As yet he had not heard of Geoffrey's singular discovery. There had been no favorable opportunity of disclosing the secret.

Ralph retraced his steps moodily. For the present he was helpless. He had come across the clue to the enigma, but only he knew of the tremendous difficulties and dangers to be encountered before the heart of the mystery could be revealed. He felt cast down and discouraged. There was bitterness in his heart for those who had deprived him of his precious sight.

"Oh, if I could only see!" he cried. "A week or month to look from one eye into another, to strip off the mask and lay the black soul bare. And yet if the one only guessed what I know, my life would not be worth an hour's purchase! And if those people at the castle only knew that the powers of hell—living, raging hell—were arrayed against them! But they would not believe."

An impatient sigh escaped the moment his resolution had failed him. It was some time before he became conscious of the fact that some one was dogging his footsteps.

"Do you want to see me?" he demanded.

There was no reply for a moment. Abell came up cautiously. He looked around him, but so far as he could see he and Ravenspur were alone. As he caught sight of the latter's face he had no ground for further doubt.

"I did want to see you and see you alone, sir," Abell replied. "I believe I have the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Ralph Ravenspur?"

"The same, sir," Ralph said coldly. "You are a stranger to me."

"A stranger who brings a message from a friend. I was to see you alone and for two days I have been waiting this opportunity. My employer asks me to deliver this box into your hands."

At the same time Abell passed the little brass case into Ralph's hand. As his fingers closed upon it a great light swept over his face; a hoarse shout came from lips that turned from red to blue, and then to white and red again. So Tchigorsky had behaved when he discovered that this man still lived.

"Who gave you this, and what is your message?" Ravenspur panted.

"The message," said Abell, "was merely this, I was to give you the box and say: 'Tchigorsky—Danger, and walk away, unless you detained me.'"

"Then my friend Tchigorsky is alive?"

"Yes, sir; it is my privilege to be his private secretary."

"A wonderful man," Ralph cried; "perhaps, the most wonderful man in Europe. And to think that he is alive! If an angel had come down from heaven and asked me to crave a boon, I should have asked to have Tchigorsky in the flesh before me. You have given me new heart of grace; you are like water in a dry land. This is the happiest day I have known since—"

The speaker paused and mumbled something incoherent. But the stolid expression had gone from his scarred face, and a strange, triumphant happiness reigned in its stead. He seemed years younger, his step had grown more elastic; there was a fresh, broad ring in his voice.

"Tchigorsky will desire to see me," he said. "Indeed, it is absolutely essential that we should meet and that without delay. A time of danger lies before us—danger that the mere mortal does not dream of. Take this to Tchigorsky and be careful of it."

He drew from a chain inside his vest a small case, almost identical to the one that Abell had just handed to him, save that it was silver, while the other was brass. On it were the same queer signs and symbols.

"That will convince my friend that the puzzle is intact," he continued. "We hold the key to the enigma—nay, the key to the past and future. But all this is so much Greek to you. I will come and see my friend on Friday; but not in the guise of Ralph Ravenspur."

"What am I to understand by that, sir?" Abell asked.

"It matters nothing what you understand," Ralph cried. "Tchigorsky will know. Tell him 7.15 at Euston on Friday, not in the guise of Ravenspur or Tchigorsky. He will read between the lines. Go and be seen with me no more."

Ralph strode off with his head in the air. His blood was singing in his ears; his pulse was leaping with a new life.

"At last," he murmured; "after all these years for myself and my kin! At last!"

CHAPTER VII.
More Light

There was a curious, eager flush on Ralph Ravenspur's face. He rose from his seat and paced the room restlessly. Those long fingers were incessantly clutching at something vague and unseen. And, at the same time, he was following the story that Geoffrey had to tell with the deepest attention.

"What does it mean, uncle?" the young man asked at length.

"I cannot tell you," Ralph replied. "There are certain things no mortal can understand unless—; but I must not go into that. It may be that you have touched the fringe of the mystery—"

"I am certain that we are on the verge of a discovery!" Geoffrey cried eagerly. "I am sure that stuff those strangers were making was the same as the drug or whatever it was that came so near to making an end of my grandfather. If I knew what to do!"

"Nothing—do nothing, as you hope for the future!"

The words came hissing from Ralph's lips. He felt his way across to Geoffrey and laid a grip on his arm that seemed to cut like a knife.

"Forget it!" he whispered. "Fight down the recollection of the whole thing; do nothing based upon your discovery. I cannot say more, but I am going to give you advice worth much gold. Promise me that you will forget this matter; that you will not mention it to a soul. Promise!"

Geoffrey promised, somewhat puzzled. Did Ralph know everything, or was he as ignorant as the rest?

"I will do what you like," said Geoffrey. "But it is very hard. Can't you tell me a little more? I am brave and strong."

"Courage and strength have nothing to do with it. A nation could do nothing in this case. I am going to London today."

"You are going to London alone?"

"Why not? I came here from the other side of the world alone. I have to see a doctor about my eyes. No, there is no hope that I can ever recover my sight again; but it is possible to allay the pain they give me."

Ralph departed. A dogcart deposited him at Bilton Junction, and then the servant saw him safely into the London train. But presently Ralph alighted and a porter guided him to a cab. A little later and the blind man was knocking at the door of a cottage in the poorest portion of the town.

A short, stocky man with a seafaring air, opened the door.

"Is it you, Elphick?" Ralph asked. The short man with the resolute face and keen, grey eyes exclaimed with pleasure:

"So you got back at last, sir. Come in, sir. I am alone here as you know. I knew you'd want me before long."

Ralph Ravenspur felt his way to a chair. James Elphick stood watching him with something more than pleasure in his eyes.

"We have no time to spare," Ralph exclaimed. "We must be in London tonight, James. I am going up to see Dr. Tchigorsky."

"Dr. Tchigorsky!" Elphick exclaimed. "Didn't I always say as how he'd get through? The man who'd get the best of him ain't born yet. But it means danger, sir. Nothing he ever carried out with the doctor was anything else."

"Danger you do not dream of," Ralph said, impressively. "But I cannot discuss this with you, James. You are coming with me to London. Get the disguise out and let me see if your hand still retains its cunning."

Apparently it had, for an hour later there walked from the cottage towards the station an elderly, stout man, with white hair and beard and whiskers. His eyes were guarded by tinted glasses; the complexion of the face was singularly clear and ruddy. All trace of those cruel criss-cross lines had gone. Wherever Elphick had learned his art, he had not failed to learn it thoroughly.

"It's perfect; though I say it as shouldn't," he remarked. "It's no use, sir; you can't get on without me. If I'd gone with you to Lassa, all that horrible torture business would never have happened."

Ralph Ravenspur smiled cautiously. The stiff dressing on his face made a smile difficult in any case. "At all events, I shall want you now," he said.

It was nearly seven when the express train reached Euston. Ralph stood on the great bustling, echoing platform as if waiting for something. An exclamation from Elphick attracted his attention.

"There's the doctor as large as life!" he said.

(To be Continued)

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Muggins?"

"Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the five o'clock whistle afternoons!"

PRESIDENT
SUSPENDER

Marketing of Eggs Crops That Give Profits

Canada Has Much to Learn From Methods of Other Countries

In 1913 Canada imported 13,000,000 dozen of eggs, while last year we imported 11,250,000 dozen. The eggs imported came from New Zealand, China, Japan, the United States and Great Britain. It seems hardly creditable that an agricultural country like Canada should be unable to supply its own wants in the matter of eggs, but the government returns show that we have been very heavy heavy importers.

Canada can learn much from the work carried on in other countries in connection with poultry raising and egg production. For example, Denmark forty years ago exported eggs to the value of £1,800, now she exports over £1,433,000 per annum. This enormous expansion has been due almost entirely to the adoption of better methods of marketing. The Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Exporting association set the standard for marketing, and today have the whole system down to a science, with the result that splendid results have been achieved. Some five hundred local societies are connected with the parent institution, the whole with a membership of over 40,000. In addition many butter and bacon factories engage in the business so that there are altogether about eight hundred societies of producers with some seventy thousand members engaged in the egg trade of that country. The local societies collect the eggs from the members, each of whom has a number, which is stamped on his eggs. Strict rules are enforced, which prevents members furnishing stale or defective eggs. The eggs thus collected are sent to a central packing station, where they are automatically counted and graded, after which they are tested, packed ready for export. At first sight this seems a lot of work to take in connection with the shipment of eggs, but the results justify the effort.

In Canada we have a haphazard, hit-and-miss, happy-go-lucky, indifferent way of producing and marketing our commodities, with the result that we are unable to grow sufficient of certain lines of foodstuffs to feed our own population. On the other hand, a country like Denmark, which has adopted co-operation in gathering and marketing her produce, has prospered enormously. That little country exports immense quantities of eggs, butter, bacon and other produce to Britain and other countries, while our great agricultural country is forced to import eggs and butter.

That there is an immense market for all the eggs we can produce goes without saying. There is first our local market, capable of taking the eleven or twelve million dozen which we import each year. There is then the great outside markets. Great Britain alone consumed in 1914 eggs valued at £24,500,000, of which £10,500,000 were imported. Russia sent the largest number of eggs, next came Denmark followed by practically all the countries in Europe. There is room in Canada for a big increase in our egg production.—Journal of Commerce.

A seedy looking man with a consuming financial condition which precluded the possibility of the purchase of a drink. He nudged his brain and finally hit on a scheme. Rushing into a drug store he called out excitedly: "A lady just fainted outside. Have you got any whisky?"

"Why, yes, here's some," said the sympathetic clerk, pouring out a liberal quantity.

"Ah, thanks," as he gulped it down, "it always upsets me to see a lady faint."

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No, she forgot to give it to me."

Forage Crops Always Yield Several Profits to the Farmer

At this time when the farmers are urged to increase the amount produced on their farms, it is our first duty to consider what crops give the best profits. By the term profits are understood not only the value of the yield directly and indirectly, but also the value of the residue left in the soil and the condition of the soil. From this standpoint it is clear that crops such as clover, alfalfa and corn are much more profitable than wheat or oats. These crops have been called the "five profit" crops, inasmuch as they give five profits where wheat gives one. Let us look for a minute at the five profits. They are (1) the crop itself; (2) the products—milk, butter, beef, eggs, pork or horse power—that can be manufactured from the crop; (3) the manure; (4) the preparation of the land for a crop of grain; and (5) the distribution of work and income.

With regard to the value of the crop itself, most farmers who acknowledge that clover, alfalfa or corn crop is at least as valuable as a wheat or oat crop. It is, however, the high value of the clover, alfalfa or corn crop when fed to stock and manufactured into milk, beef, pork, etc., that commends these crops to the attention of the farmer. The profits in this connection are usually high, and the labor involved can be mostly arranged for at times which would otherwise be largely unoccupied.

Again, the value of the manure arising from the feeding of clover and corn crops and the manufacture of milk, beef, pork, etc., is very high. It is computed that four-fifths of this plant food that is fed is returned in the manure.

The chief difference, however, between such crops and grain crops lies in the condition of the land after harvest. We all know how clover and alfalfa enrich the soil in nitrogen and humus, and how the cultivation given the corn saves moisture, and kills weeds. As a matter of experience grain crop, and corn or roots to a good clover or alfalfa crop. In other words, corn, clover, and alfalfa prepare the land for a crop of grain, and are of the greatest value when grown in rotation with the grain crops.

Finally, the growing and feeding of corn, clover, and alfalfa make for economy on farms. Their use makes it possible for a distribution of labor over the whole year instead of over a portion of the year, with the result that work is done more efficiently and at less cost. Besides, the business becomes largely a cash business, with money coming in at all times of the year, with the result that the necessary buying can be done more cheaply than is done on credit.

While, therefore, not discouraging the production of wheat and oats we should remember that in permanent agriculture other crops are often far more valuable, yielding as they do several profits instead of one.—Quebec Journal of Agriculture.

Heavy Khaki Orders

According to the Glasgow Herald, every khaki mill in Leeds and the West Riding generally is taxed to the utmost capacity, and the output of army clothing has been further accentuated by a large order from the Russian government. It is stated that part of an order for 3,000,000 yards of cloth for Russia is finding its way into Yorkshire, and to the 50 firms in and around Huddersfield there have to be added as many around Leeds and Dewsbury engaged in making khaki.

Amy-Jimson is the lightweight champion of the district. Fanny—"That so? I didn't know he was a boxer." Amy—"He isn't! He's a grocer.—Life.

The Best Remedy For All Ages

and proven so by thousands upon thousands of tests the whole world over, is the famous family medicine,—Beecham's Pills. The ailments of the digestive organs to which all are subject,—from which come so many serious sicknesses, are corrected or prevented by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Try a few doses now, and you will KNOW what it means to have better digestion, sounder sleep, brighter eyes and greater cheerfulness after your system has been cleared of poisonous impurities. For children, parents, grandparents, Beecham's Pills are matchless as a remedy

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. 1s boxes, 2s cents.

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.

W.C.T.U. COLUMN

Save The Child

BY MRS. E. G. REITZEL.

How can mothers protect their children against the evils of Intemperance—

I would say first by setting them a good example in their early youth and by pointing out to them others that you hold as models, for we all know that the greatest impressions can be made on the young mind. Next of great importance is the Public and Sabbath school teachers. We would like to see more temperance taught in our Public and Sabbath schools which is the foundation of every child's life. Have you ever realized or noticed how a Sunday school lesson can be impressed on the young mind, which they can recall after they are grown up? then when temptation comes before them, surely they cannot forget the home and Sunday school influence.

Let us as White Ribboners band together and help to rid our fair province from the curse of liquor, and with this and hundreds of other temptations would be out of their way that are confronting the young; let us teach our boys and girls to shun evil companions for these are the snares of intemperance.

Let us all strive hard to gain the balance for therein lies our power. We have noticed women have come very much to the front during the past century, and every day we are realizing more and more her equality if not superiority to men. If this is true, why should she not have all the privileges and rights of a man? Let us take, first, her intellectual capacity, is she not equal to man in this line? For is it not a true maxim "Intellect knows no sex." Go into our colleges and universities and see who wins the gold and silver medals. The young lady as frequently as the young man. Take books and magazines, look at the names of authors, and over and over again, you will find that the women can wield her pen with as much facility and ability as the man, therefore is she not as well qualified as he? It would be easy to tell what would be the improved moral character of our laws and thereby remove the evils of intemperance, our government would be lifted to a

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, take notice that His Honour Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 17th, A. D. 1915, has appointed Wednesday, the ninth day of June, 1915, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court room, in the Town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1914.

A. BRUSO, Sec. Treas.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the ninth day of June, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courtroom of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310.

Dated at Didsbury this twenty-second day of March, 1915.

J. E. STURVER,

Sec. Treas.

higher plane of christianity. For instance look at the relationship between the mother and her sons and daughters and see if the franchise should not be granted her. Is there any person on earth who feels so deep an interest in the welfare of her children as the mother? She may use her best influence in the home to train her child in the principles of temperance and purity, but the government of the country in partnership with the liquor traffic sets up a bar-room with all its temptations within a hundred yards of her door, that bar-room for no other purpose but to make money for the government and for the trade and to ruin the youth of the nation. All the hangers-on and idlers around that den have the legal right to vote for whisky while the noble-hearted christian mother must stand passively by. I appeal to every sentiment of our common humanity to the imperial voice of reason and of conscience—should not that mother have a ballot paper placed in her hand in order to wipe out intemperance and all its evils and save her boy? Mothers who have no sons in your home, you perhaps have daughters which are growing up, and some day will establish a home of their own, would you for one moment think of giving your consent if she were to start a new life with a companion that is intemperate?

Mothers, let us do all that lies in our power to educate our children that they are to seek for the highest, most complete and perfect ideal of sweet and gracious, pure, independent life for they are to be the stability of society, the virtue of womanhood and honor of manhood; all this depends upon the development of a good home life, for we have seen that ignorance is soil in which seeds of badness grow with alarming rapidity. It has been shown time and again that the influence of the home is the most wholesome.

Finally, and above all, let us pray for our children, let us, so to speak, put a wall of prayer around them, for we know they are surrounded by evils of intemperance, then we can say with the writer.

On the rock of ages founded

What can shake our sure repose

By salvation walls surrounded

We can laugh at all our foes.

Save the child and you save the nation.

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to the Order made in the action of North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company Limited vs. Orris W. Hembling et al., the Southwest Quarter and the Southeast Quarter of Section 4 in Township 31, Range 27, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday the 15th day of May, A.D. 1915 at or near the Post Office, Didsbury, Alberta.

The property consists of 326 acres, more or less, situate about 3 1/2 miles from the Post Office of Sieterville and 18 miles from the Railway Station of Didsbury. The vendor is informed that on the property are the following improvements—On the Southeast Quarter is a one storey house 12 x 20 with shingle roof, in fair repair, and a frame barn 18 x 26 and 12 feet high with a shingle roof. The half section is fenced all round and contains a 15 acre pasture field fenced off. The fence is of three strand wire and is in fair repair. There is also a well on the property close to the buildings. The soil is of black sandy loam with a clay and gravel subsoil. 125 acres of the land are under cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to a Reserve Bid fixed by the Court and subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title.

The purchaser will pay 15 per cent. of the purchase price on the day of the sale, 15 per cent. in 30 days, without interest, and the balance in three equal instalments in 7, 14 and 3 years with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. In all other respects the conditions approved by a Judge or the Master in Chambers will apply.

Further particulars may be obtained from Lent, Jones, Mackay & Mann, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendor.

DATED at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 15th day of April, A.D. 1915.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,

Clerk of the Court.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

Terrible Battles Now Raging

Canadian Troops Win Big Battle—1000 Casualties

In the general engagement at Lannhemarq last week when the Germans made an unexpected drive on the Allied lines the Canadian regiments covered themselves with glory, but Canada today mourns the loss of 1000 of her gallant sons. Through the good work of these troops the break made by the Germans with their asphyxiating bombs was closed up and they recaptured guns which had been taken. The Canadians driving their home broke all the rules of war according to the text books of the Germans and they had to face, half sick and blind from deadly fumes, shrapnel, rifle and machine gun fire without the opportunity of defence until they reformed and drove the enemy back and gave the French time to re-cover. All France and England is ringing with praises for our gallant men, but their deep sympathy in the heavy losses are the keynote of despatches.

Dense masses of Germans are beating against the Allied lines in an endeavor to break through. Their object again seems to be to break through to Calais and Dunkirk but the Allies lines still stand unbroken and the men are holding heroically against heavy odds.

Operations in the North Sea still remain a mystery. Britain has closed the Sea to shipping between Holland and England.

Operations in the Dardanelles have again commenced with the landing of large numbers of troops. There is no news of these operations although it is now generally conceded that the forcing of the Dardanelles is going to be harder than at first thought.

In the eastern part of hostilities the Yser for interest. The gateway into Hungary by the Uzso Pass again is the scene of sanguinary fighting, with neither side making any great gains.

Col. Boyle, Crossfield, Killed

Several Alberta men were killed and wounded in the big battle on Friday and Saturday last, amongst the most prominent being Lieut.-Col. Boyle of Crossfield killed. Col. Boyle was formerly a major in the 15th Light Horse and was a very popular officer. He was very well known in the Crossfield and Carstairs district.

Col. Boyle leaves a wife and two young children who reside on his ranch near Crossfield.

Postal Laws of Canada

Under the Post Office Act, Sections 65 and 66, the Postmaster General has the exclusive privilege of receiving, collecting, conveying and delivering letters within Canada.

Bills and accounts whether in open or sealed envelopes, as well as circulars or other printed matter enclosed in envelopes sealed or ready to be sealed, are "Letters" within the meaning of the Post Office Act.

There is a penalty under Section 136 of the Post Office Act which may amount to \$20.00 for each letter unlawfully carried.

It has been brought to the attention of the Post Office Department that some business firms desiring to avoid paying the War Tax which became effective on the 15th April, propose making arrangements for the delivery of accounts, bills, circulars, etc., through means other than the Post Office, contrary to the Postal Act, and a warning is hereby given that the Post Office Department intends to insist that the law shall be rigidly lived up to, and will in no circumstances allow these parties to avoid paying the one cent tax which has been imposed for war purposes.

All letters conveyed, received, collected, sent or delivered in contravention of the Post Office Act will be seized and necessary steps immediately taken for the prosecution of the offenders in all cases where the law has been contravened.

Selling Through Publicity

Advertising has been reduced to a science, and unless some attention is paid to a few of the requirements of good advertising the money spent has been wasted.

The writing of advertisements is the most difficult task of all kinds of writing. The ad must attract favorable attention, create interest, inspire confidence, carry conviction, and influence the reader to buy. How is favorable attention attracted? Use appropriate headings, attractive, informing illustrations, and good typographical display.

Desire for an article is created by appealing to sight, hearing, taste, touch, and the desires, needs, sentiments, emotions and prejudices of the reader.

Conviction is carried by giving information and logical argument why the consumer should buy, and answer the objections in his mind as to the desirability or necessity of the article.

Confidence is secured by not using extravagant terms and claims. Influencing the reader to buy is brought about by giving the strongest selling points of the article, and the price. If the price is low for the quality then price is a good selling point.

There are two kinds of advertisements. The REMINDING style, and the INFORMING or SALESMANSHIP style. Too many retailers use the reminding style of copy and leave out the most essential parts of the advertisements. By all means talk in terms of why and not deal in generalities.

"Just Arrived! Our New Spring Goods." "Men's Stetson Hats," etc. This kind of copy is not salesmanship, it is reminding copy and attention and interest are lost because some selling points about the goods has been omitted.

These same advertisers have goods of the very best quality, carefully selected, high grade in every respect and guaranteed to give satisfaction, yet they fail to tell you so.

They have a clean, neat store, and clerks who seem to take pleasure in waiting on you and meet you with a smile that goes far toward holding the customer and if the goods are higher in price than the other fellows, there must be some reason for it. If they are better in quality he should say so. Five cents a sack on sugar, and 15c a sack on flour means a lot to poor people.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120 Didsbury . . . Alberta



W. C. GOULER

Undertaker and Embalmer

Didsbury Phone 101

Olds . . . Alberta

Chamberlain's



Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite
Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

BRITISH NORTH SEA FLEET IS GUARDING THE DANGER ZONE

PRACTICES FORMATIONS AND WAITS FOR ENEMY

An Officer on Duty in the North Sea, whose Cruiser has Steamed 17,000 Miles since the War Began, Tells of the Activity Among the Vessels of the Fleet

The Morning Post publishes the following from an officer on board one of the British protected cruisers in the Grand Fleet:

I suppose you want to know a little of how we are getting on and what we are doing. Of course, I can't tell you any details, but it is the same thing—waiting and watching. We know we shall get our chance eventually; then we hope to be in the limelight a little. The point that is so aggravating to us is that to the unthinking person we are doing nothing. Herr Ballin, the manager of the Hamburg-American line, says that we are lurking in our harbors. That may be so but how does that statement coincide with this one of mine: From the first week in August to the middle of November my ship has steamed no fewer than 17,000 miles, and that in the North Sea! And of course we have not been alone. The Grand Fleet have been with us, and, although they have not covered so many miles, yet they have been at sea just as long as my ship, but owing to our high speed and the duties we have to perform—scouting, reconnoitering, etc.—we have naturally travelled many miles. Herr Ballin need not worry; if they want us, well, they know where to find us. Of course, the Germans can say the same to us, that we know where to find them. Oh, yes, we know exactly. Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Heligoland. People who don't understand will say: "Why don't you go there and attack them?" Not much! We have our own plans, and they are certainly not going to take our splendid fleet into their mine-infested areas and under their fortresses. Every mile of their coast bristles with heavy guns.

Think we are going to attack them in narrow waters, giving the submarines just the opportunity they are so anxiously looking for? We play our game; not theirs. Their fortresses and shore guns and all the money and skill that have been expended on them are all wasted as far as the British fleet is concerned. We are not out to fight fortresses; at all events not stationary ones. We don't mind their floating fortresses—to wit, their ships. Besides, what do you put guns in a ship for? Simply so that you can move from place to place. Ships, after all, are only movable fortresses. If

they elect to remain in their defended harbors, well, they must; but no matter how long they stay they will not wear down our vigilance. That they will be bound to come out sooner or later there can be no doubt. They are not increasing their efficiency by remaining in harbor, and it is well known in naval history that to remain in harbor is fatal to your chances of success.

We are adding to our efficiency every day. We take every opportunity of practice, gunnery, torpedo, etc., and also battle tactics, accustoming every one to his exact duties. Our ships know exactly what our commander in chief's plans are. Constant practice under varying conditions of weather, light and position have enabled every captain to know exactly what to do under each condition in which we might find ourselves. Don't think that is something? The enemy cannot do that, bottled up as they are. Don't you worry. Our Admiralty and the commander in chief of the home fleet know exactly what they are about, and if you are asked, "What is the navy doing?" all you have to tell them is that we are simply doing what our navy was built for, "to ride the waves and to defend our shores."

But when the suitable time arrives we shall do more than that, I feel confident. Our navy is and must be our first line of defence, and without it we are lost. We have lost some ships, but, then, we expected to. You cannot expect to make an omelet without breaking eggs. But, still, our losses are considerably less than we made provision for, and even if our enemies do lurk in their harbors we have given them something to remember each time they have shown themselves. When you remember the number of ships we have in the North Sea and the activity of their submarines, and also the way they have strewn mines all over the place, you must admit that our casualties have been very light. It is only thoughtful people who suggest that we are doing very little. Just suppose that our fleet were withdrawn for a short time, do you realize what would happen? It is really worth an hour's thought, and after you have thought for an hour you will say, "Thank God for our navy!"

The German Spy System

General's Chauffeur Was a Paid German Spy

A German officer speaking before the war began of the Secret Service of his country, wrote to a lady friend about it as follows:

"The most valuable secret service agents of my country are not the regular ones employed by the German Secret Service—who would, of course, be well known to the British Secret Service—but the additional many thousands of unsuspected German residents in Britain, particularly some naturalized Britons of many years' standing."

"These have hoodwinked their neighbors by posing as being very pro-British and anti-German, while many of them have sons serving in the British army, navy, civil service, or intelligence department."

"Some of these men have been let off with a shortened period of service with the German army on condition that they came to England and studied and surveyed an area of several miles round their residences, so that they could act as local guides to any invading German force. My government has these men living at and around every strategic or important landing place, naval and military or industrial centre in the kingdom."

"A few have even been given English titles, many are serving on county and town councils, or holding important positions in the world of British trade and finance."

"They are of every possible class, from officials, tutors, merchants, clerks, hotel keepers, and waiters; barbers, dock and railway employees, chauffeurs, piano tuners, telegraphists; some are even employed in our post office."

"My own brother was for some months in the employ of a general at Aldershot. Imagine a British chauffeur in the employ of a German officer!"

"This great army of Germans in Great Britain—and there is a similar service in every important country in Europe—is well organized. They are sworn to attack all vulnerable points, but have strict orders not to precipitate matters. They are only to act when they get the signal that the time is ripe and the flight of airplanes begins."

"This army of spies—which is large enough to form a complete army corps—would then get to work. Men and women in their appointed places would cut telegraph and telephone wires, blow up tube and railway trains, signal stations, railway, and other bridges, shoot, strangle, destroy wireless stations, tamper with reservoirs, blow up gas works, electric power stations, and, in fact, do every possible harm before seizing the banks, and, eventually, turning an armed force to help in the conquest of Great Britain."

No doubt there has been some organization of the same sort effected also in Canada!

LATEST BOOK OF VON BERNHARDI REVEALS THE PLANS OF GERMANY

"BRITAIN AS GERMANY'S VASSAL," IS THE TITLE

Remarkable for the Author's Spirit of Prophecy in Dealing with the German Ambition and Determination to Rule the World, no Matter How the End is Attained

Under the illuminating title of "Britain as Germany's Vassal," the latest work of General Friedrich von Bernhardi who attained international prominence two years ago by his now well known work, "Germany and the Next War," has been translated into English and has just reached this country. Written in 1913, this latest work of Germany's greatest advocate of expansion by war, is, like its predecessor, remarkable for the author's spirit of prophecy in so far as the intentions and acts of his own country are concerned.

Much which the volume contains might have been written since the war began and would be a fairly accurate account of what has actually happened. After a careful perusal of the work it is impossible to escape the conclusion that General von Bernhardi either knew the military program of his country and hoped by a strong advocacy of it in his public writings to push it to speedy consummation, or has been gifted with remarkable powers of divination.

The translation of this work of von Bernhardi has been done by a well known student of German conditions, Mr. J. Ellis Barker, who is best known for his work "Modern Germany."

In this latest work, von Bernhardi has traversed much of the same ground covered by his original book. Again is found the doctrine that Germany must strike hard and quick to crush France, that war is a necessary factor in the development of culture and the upbuilding of a nation, that peace breeds decadence, and that treaties were made to be broken and should never be seriously regarded as binding.

But the author now goes to limits which were never dreamed of by the readers of his other volume. By war, he says, Germany must acquire supremacy in Europe and the Mediterranean first, and follow this with the mastery of the world.

"Decadent England," described as Germany's chief enemy, must be made subservient to Germany either by war or by an alliance, under which she must give up her naval supremacy, quit the Triple Entente, abandon her allies and disarm by distributing her fleet over the world, meanwhile leaving Germany alone in

crushing France and acquiring domination of Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. In plain language, General von Bernhardi asserts that Britain must become Germany's vassal either through war or submission.

Mr. Barker, in a preface to the work calls attention to the fact that diplomatically and militarily, Germany has carried out every one of von Bernhardi's recommendations contained in this volume, adding:

"His latest book is perhaps the most remarkable political indiscretion of modern times."

Von Bernhardi has given considerable space in his book to the United States. He thinks that this country should fight England and that the United States is making a great mistake in its advocacy of peace and arbitration treaties, although he excused the policy on the ground of tremendous population, inaccessibility and in exhaustible resources, which he believes responsible for a "fancied" security.

With his characteristic aptness the author has in his work hit squarely on a problem which has been agitating the United States for some time, and which was the subject of the president's message recently—the question of preparedness. On this subject von Bernhardi has no illusions. Without any particular reference to the United States, he says:

"The greatest crime that can be committed against a nation is the neglect of its armed power and the diminution of its armed forces. When army and navy are neglected, or lose prestige, the national organism sickens."

Wizard as he has been in foreseeing events in Europe, von Bernhardi reveals one mistake in his new book. Urging war upon the Entente powers, "although it may lead to war similar to the Seven Years' War," he predicted that there would be delay in the sending to the Continent of an English expeditionary force. He based his belief in the crushing of France and the simplifying of Germany's task to a very large extent on this. At the same time he says unhesitatingly that if all the powers of the entente should attack Germany at the same time—which is what has happened—Germany "may meet defeat and heavy and terrible times."

Rubber Famine In Germany

Imports Entirely Cease—Supply Exhausted

That there is an almost desperate demand for rubber in Germany is now evident from the continual attempts being made to secure the material. Before the war got properly under way, there were several English firms that unwittingly allowed their rubber to leak out and ultimately be received in German hands, but now they understand the importation tricks of the Germans, and the British government has issued an order prohibiting the export from England.

An outstanding fact to be remembered is that nearly all the plantation rubber available every year—about 70,000 tons—is produced within the British empire and is controlled by British firms. There is a little grown in the Dutch East Indies, and American houses control a few eastern plantations. But the great bulk of the plantation rubber is brought to London, and in normal times large quantities are transhipped to Germany. Henceforth supplies will be sent out of the country except under a license. Presumably large quantities will continue to be shipped to our allies. Within the last three months the value of rubber sent to Russia—largely, it is stated, for army snow boots—has been enormous, and France will be able to take all that she wants.

Of about 2,000 tons lying at Antwerp it is understood that only 100 tons remained when the German took possession of the port.

Prohibition of exports means, among other things, that the representatives in London of American firms will not be able to fulfill their contracts. The United States herself requires large quantities of rubber, but there is reason to believe that rubber has been sent from this country to the United States and has been re-exported there to Germany via Italy or Holland.

Although merchants in the United States at present will not be able to receive supplies of plantation rubber through London, there will still be the wild rubber available. Brazil annually exports about 40,000 tons, of which rather more than half comes to this country and rather less than half goes to the United States. The latter country usually takes about a third of the world's supply, so, should she receive the whole of the Brazilian production, there would remain little for export to Europe.

Normally, German liners share with British vessels the carriage of the rubber from Para; today there are only British ships to carry it. Any attempts to ship the rubber by different routes must immediately become known.

The four stages of hair, according to a local barber, are: Bald, Fuss, Is, Was.

Price of Defeat

What War Will Cost to the Defeated

Added to the increasing expense of war, the cost of peace in the present war will probably be the greatest that a losing nation has ever paid. The defeated power will undoubtedly be required to pay an enormous price, for past history shows that a winning nation invariably demands huge compensation for its losses.

Count Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, has stated that the Kaiser, if he conquers France, will exact an indemnity of \$2,500,000,000; all the French colonies, including Morocco, Algeria and Tunis would become German property and 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 guns and 40,000 horses would be confiscated as spoils of war.

Germany is noted for excessive demands from the nations it defeats in war. The recent war line of \$2,000,000 on Antwerp is an example. At the time of the Franco-Prussian War Bismarck endeavored to obtain from France the huge indemnity of \$250,000,000 sterling. England made strong representations to Berlin, and succeeded in having this amount reduced to \$200,000,000, payable in four years. France, however, handed over the last coin of the fine two years and seven months after the conclusion of the war, but not until then were German troops moved from the country.

On the other hand, it is the popular belief in Great Britain that when Germany has been conquered she will be forced to surrender her entire navy, destroy her armaments, disarm her army, pay an enormous indemnity to France, as well as restore Alsace and Lorraine, and other indemnities to Belgium and to England as well as large territorial concessions to Russia.

Modern victors are inclined to punish those they conquer more severely than has been the case in the past. Japan spent millions in winning the Russo-Japanese war, and made Russia pay heavily for it. The latter country, in addition to paying heavy fines, had to restore to the Japs the portion of Manchuria it had occupied and to give up Port Arthur.

German Conception of War

The reason why Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been suddenly idolized is that, in German eyes, he is saving the eastern provinces from invasion. The German public care little about his enormous losses, and are even prepared to transfigure his defeats into victories; so long as he can manage to keep the campaign on other side of the frontier. The German conception of war is that it is a glorious thing, so long as it rages around the homes of other people.—London Times.

Russia Making Big Strides

Country of Vast Possibilities Lacks Sufficient Sea Coast for Development of Commerce

The progress of Russia has been tremendous in the last decade, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly. The years since the Japanese war have seen the adoption of a constitutional regime, the rapid spread of industrialism, the greatest agrarian reforms since emancipation, and a remarkably intelligent study and handling of the problems of primary education, agriculture and temperance.

Along with this has come a clear appreciation of the richness of her resources. "In the markets of the world there exists today a famine in meat, lumber and breadstuffs," says the Russian economist, and Russia has, or can develop, all three to an indefinite amount. Russia has a geographic basis for a great nation such as is possessed by no other people unless it be our own.

It is wanting, however, in one important respect; it lacks an adequate coast line. Russia's sea coast is too small for so large a state and she is bound to demand more. Indeed, that is what she has been doing for centuries, her coastward movement has been in progress for at least four hundred years and we are witnesses today of another gigantic step in this direction. The Germans block the way, and ultimately, combined with them, the Swedes and Danes.

That Russia with her population of 175,000,000, increasing at the rate of nearly three millions a year and with resources so vast and undeveloped that they can only be roughly estimated, will be kept permanently bottled up is not likely. Her lines of least resistance and the conquest of an outlet by way of Constantinople to the world's trade is as inevitable as its geographic reasonableness. Toward the Persian Gulf the way is also open and inviting. Indeed, everywhere in Asia she has the unique advantage of internal lines of development, and therefore also of attack. Geographically the serious menace to British world supremacy does not lie in Germany, but in Russia.

How Britain Gains

The British victory practically equalizes powers in the European conflict, which means that from the standpoint of the practical warrior the advantage is very much in favor of the English. For it is evident that if Great Britain and Germany should continue to sacrifice ship for ship the day would soon come when the Kaiser's water armament would be non-existent and the King's government would still be able to marshal perhaps the most powerful fleet on earth.—Detroit Free Press.

Egypt an English Province

Khedive Made a False Move When He Consented to a Holy War

Egypt of the far away Hyksos, of Moses, of Saladin, of Harun-al-Rachid, has now by formal decree passed under the protectorate of Great Britain. Ever since 1882 England has had paramount influence in Egypt, although Turkey claimed suzerainty and the Khedive was allowed to conduct affairs of state with genuine Oriental display. The only country that might have objected to England's annexation is France but under the circumstances France is all too willing to accede to the British claim.

Probably, of all the countries involved in the war Egypt had most to gain by remaining absolutely neutral. And certainly Egypt had every reason to be loyal to England. After many stormy decades the English brought peace to Egypt from the delta of the Nile up to the further frontiers of the Sahara. Millions of dollars were spent in irrigation works, and the desert became fertile. Instead of revenging Gordon's death in Khartoum a magnificent college was built for the benefit of the natives. Lord Cromer reorganized the finances, saved the country from bankruptcy and made it affluent. And yet England's attitude was only advisory and directive.

The Khedive, influenced by the Sultan of Turkey as overlord and head of the Moslems, made a false move when he consented to the Holy War. It is difficult to see how Great Britain could do other than depose him and annex his ancient kingdom. As a strategic move the action was necessary, and considering all that England has invested in Egypt, the annexation will appear to the world as a measure of justice.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Rubber and Oil Supply

There are two products without which the operations of the German armies are bound to be most seriously hampered. The one is rubber and the other is oil. With Russia establishing itself in Galicia the oil supplies from the fields there will be cut off, and the measures which have been taken should prevent any large quantity getting into Germany from other sources. The present difficulty is Italy, but no doubt we shall be able to see that that country does not obtain more than its normal imports.—Westminster Gazette.

Diplomacy

A young society woman was having a chat one evening with a young man whom she had just met. They were in the conservatory.

"Which do you admire the greater," inquired the young belle, "black eyes or blue?"

"Well, really," replied the young fellow, slowly, "the light is so dim here I can't say just now."

Insulting the Emperor

Sacredness of German Majesty Guarded Very Rigorously

Imprisonment of from two months to five years is the usual punishment inflicted upon German subjects who insult their Emperor or members of his family. According to the courts an "insult" may mean anything said or done, whether in public or private, with or without the intention of offending, which may be deemed irrelevant. In Antwerp recently several citizens were arrested for expressing displeasure with the excesses of the German soldiers. A town official in conversation with a German butcher, who criticized the action of the Belgian government towards Germans, remarked that that was as nothing compared with the Zeppelin attacks, and the killing of women and children.

The butcher informed the authorities, and the Belgian official was arrested and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. About ten similar cases occurred within a few days. Statistics collected in 1893, at the end of the first decade of the present emperor's reign, showed that since his accession to the throne more than 1,000 years of imprisonment had been inflicted upon offenders under section 95 of the code. Convictions have been notoriously more numerous than before. Scarcely a week elapses without the notice in the general press of three or four trials of this character. To the German it is not a laughing matter. Nevertheless, it remains true that no section in the whole criminal code is so frequently broken.

Sikh Travelled From Argentina

The following story, related by a British officer, is a splendid example of the spirit of loyalty and devotion displayed by the Indian army: "An ex-Sepoy of a well known Sikh regiment, who had retired some years ago, and was making a fortune on a timber farm in the Argentine, heard that his old regiment was proceeding to the war. He at once threw up his work, paid his own passage over to London, and on arrival wandered about making inquiries until, by a great piece of luck, he heard of one of his own officers who had been returned wounded from the front. To him he proffered his request that he should be sent out immediately to his old regiment to take his share in fighting for the King Emperor. His request was acceded to, and he is now at the front doing his part in the splendid work performed by the Indian army."

As showing the possibilities for tree growth in regions where irrigation has to be depended upon, it is pointed out that Boise, Idaho, has as many as ninety-four different kinds of ornamental and shade trees.

TO SETTLE FARM LANDS WITH ASSISTANCE OF THE FARMER

TO POPULATE BROAD ACRES OF WESTERN CANADA

Alberta Farmers Form Clubs to Settle the Vacant Lands in the Province, and it is Believed that their Testimony will have No Small Influence in this Movement

(By Charles W. Stokes)
Something definite and sensible has at last been accomplished along the line of agricultural improvement in Western Canada in the formation of the Alberta Rural Development League, which came into existence at a convention at Olds, Alberta, in the early part of February.

Everyone knows that the rural districts of Western Canada are sparsely populated and only very partly developed; and everyone concedes the advantages which must ensue with the closer settlement and greater development of all agricultural lands, especially at the present time, when it is both patriotic and sound business to bring every possible new acre under cultivation. But between the attainable ideal and the results to date of all the various back-to-the-land and other schemes which have been started there is a wide gap.

The back-to-the-land idea is almost coincident, as far as age goes, with the age of this planet. One might go as far as to say that the inability to accomplish anything really important is almost as old. Looking back over the long list of utopias which were to have been created, one is struck by the rather pathetic fact that so many of the schemes failed. A large number of reasons have been found by writers on social subjects to account for this failure; but one reason has never, I think, been advanced, and it is probably nearer the root of the matter. Everybody has always been urging everybody else to go back to the land—nobody has ever asked them to come.

The man who is already on the land has, after all, a considerable interest in the matter. He is quite as much affected by the success of any attempt to cause the closer settlement of the lands in his vicinity as the business man in the distant city or the financier in another country. His own land will eventually be enhanced in value; but that is not so much the desired immediate result, which takes the form of greater social happiness—better towns, better schools, better roads, more railways, more money in general circulation. These things are to be had only when there is a sufficiently large number of residents to contribute. A thinly populated district is seldom progressive.

If you can get this changed perspective you will understand that the farmer is a very important factor. If he can, too, point to his own success as a recommendation why others should occupy and cultivate land, you have a much more forcible argument to put before them. One satisfied settler is worth a ton of pamphlets—one prosperous man already on the land, anxious to get others to come and share his prosperity, has six times the pulling power of the back-to-the-land advocate who, with all his interests in the cities, wants them to go.

It is therefore obvious that no scheme which has for its aim the populating of the broad and fertile acres of Western Canada should ignore the possible co-operation of the farmers themselves. The value of their testimony alone is enormous; and if their actual working assistance could be secured, so much brighter would the prospects of the scheme be. And this is exactly what the Alberta Rural Development League, setting a noteworthy precedent, proposes to do.

The modus operandi is briefly this: "Settlement clubs" will be organized composed entirely of farmers. Every locality will in time, it is hoped, have its own club, taking some arbitrary area, such as one township, for its basis. Maps will be prepared by these clubs, showing what vacant lands lie around them. Listings of this land will be made, and if the price is satisfactory and the league is convinced that a man can make a living on it, and the members are in a position to recommend it to outsiders and friends the central office of the league will see that literature pertaining to that particular section is prepared and circulated. This literature, taking the shape of small pamphlets containing mostly testimony from the farmers in the vicinity, will be sent out to relatives, friends and acquaintances of the members to the addresses designated by the club members.

That is to say, Hiram K. Jones, now a prosperous farmer of Alberta, formerly of Iowa, will furnish the league with a list of his friends and relatives in the States. Hiram is a member of the Pine Coulee Settlement club, and a copy of the Pine Coulee booklet is sent to every name he furnishes. Hiram's circle of friends are agreeably surprised to get it—still more so when they come upon his name in its pages. "Why, for the love of Mike!" they will exclaim, "here's old Hiram K. in print!" Sooner or later, they are seized with the itch to write to him, to find out just how good he has been making all these years—whether it really is up there in Canby like them there books make out. If they don't write, the booklets are bound to come into someone else's hands, sooner or later, so it amounts to the same in the end.

Now Hiram gets their letter. He writes back and tells them he's doing fine since he quit Iowa—has had bad years with the good, of course, like everyone else in every part of the wide world, but, taking everything into consideration, has got no kick coming. Raises so many bushels of wheat to the acre—not so bad, eh?—has so many head of horses and cattle—not so bad in six years?—likes it fine, so does Mrs. Hiram K. Now mark the conclusion—if his correspondent isn't happening to find things quite to his liking, and is thinking of quitting his present location, why not go along up to Alberta, and, above all, to Pine Coulee? Wouldn't he like going into a strange section—Hiram K. would see to that. Let's look up rates and read a little bit about that country.

The league hopes to command sufficient finances to maintain offices in the United States, with a human follow-up system, sending its officials to call upon the men on the mailing list. That may or may not materialize; but it is important to note that the machinery which the league will create will not be devoted to boosting any one district. Every section will receive its share of attention in proportion to the energies of its Settlement Club, and the league will concentrate upon the development of the province of Alberta as a whole.

The world's home-maker in Alberta is obviously assured, if he gets into touch with this league, of reliable information. He deals direct with the men who are already on the land and making good, and he finds out the real truth about the country. The league has other objects besides this primary one of settling lands in the province of Alberta. It schedules amongst them its endeavor to effect a distribution of the population of the province so as to place 70 per cent. of the people on farms and the balance in the urban centres—to secure a better system of agricultural credits—to facilitate the transportation and marketing of farm products—and to extend agricultural education. Amongst other things, it may be stated, as perhaps a significant fact, that the Calgary Consumers' League, which is a combination of the housewives of Calgary to keep down the cost of living, was represented by its president and executive committee at the Olds convention of the Rural Development League.

It remains to say that the latter league has a strong executive. In the person of G. R. Maruoch, president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, it has a president who has already demonstrated the feasibility of linking up the development of the city with the prosperity of the farmer. The Lethbridge board of trade's system of advancing live stock to farmers is proving a success, and is becoming the standard of similar schemes elsewhere. The vice-presidents are H. M. E. Evans of Edmonton, G. B. Smith of Camrose and F. M. Black of Calgary. The executive consist of E. L. Richardson and William Georgeson of Calgary, A. J. Matthews of Medicine Hat, S. H. Smith and A. T. Cushing of Edmonton, and James Speakman of Penhold, president of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Scottish Experiments

Old Country Expert Gives Valuable Information Regarding Rearing and Feeding of Stock

Professor Gilchrist, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave an address in Aberdeen on efficient and economic manuring and feeding to the Farmer Students' Association of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. Particulars were given of the result of a large number of experiments carried out at Cockle Park Farm. Figures were given showing how quickly large amounts of nitrogen can be collected by leguminous plants under favorable conditions. It was found that on the average 11 bushels more are grown of wheat, barley, and oats were grown where these crops followed clover; barley gave an increased yield of 9 bushels per acre. The great bulk of the pastureland at Cockle Park had been immensely improved by treating it with 10 cwt. an acre of high grade slag as a first dressing, and 5 cwt. an acre every

three years thereafter.

The professor gave particulars regarding the rearing and feeding of stock. With the increase in the cost of store cattle an important point was to consider how cattle could be reared in the most healthy and economical manner. Young stock made better gains from a given amount of food than older cattle, and large amounts of food were wasted when either under feeding or over feeding was practised. Further, food should not be wasted in the final stages, when the live weight gains became considerably reduced in proportion to food consumed, and at the same time the meat was depreciated by becoming too fat.

The manuring of crops should be considered from the point of view of the whole rotation, and even longer, and also the lasting results rather than immediate results should be aimed at in the manuring of hay and pasture. A change of seed from Canada was always good so far as oats were concerned. Whereas barley direct from Canada always gave poor results.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

More Patriotism and Production

Need For More Productiveness and Avoidance of Waste

Patriotism without production is an empty sound. If ever there was a time when by your deeds you are required to be known, it is now. Now, when the empire is at war; now, when many of the regular channels of supply are closed; now, when men in millions have been summoned from the paths of industry to the inferno of destruction; now, is the time when Canada is called upon to put forth her mightiest effort to help stem the tide of destruction, to aid the empire and to profit herself.

In entering upon the campaign in which it is now engaged, the department of agriculture of the Dominion has entered upon a task that should do untold good. It is not that our farmers needed altogether to be prompted to benefit themselves, but that perhaps some of them do not entirely recognize the seriousness of the present and the more probable critical conditions of the future. If the war were to end tomorrow, there would still be need for every effort in productiveness, for many years must lapse before the devastation that has been caused can be remedied or repaired. Unhappily, the probabilities are that the giant conflict will continue for many months yet, in which case the mira of man cannot fathom or foresee the damage that will have been done to every form of industry. To agriculture in particular, by the waste of life by the wrecking of property and by the spreading of desolation. It is in repairing the damage others cause that the farmers are called upon to aid. It is their mother country that cries to them.

The agricultural department is not alone holding conferences at many points in the country, but it is engaged in distributing large quantities of literature telling how the farmer can best serve the interests of the empire, display his grateful sense of patriotism and bring profit to himself. In brief and explicit language, that all who run may read and understand, is pointed out the needs of the situation and how those needs can be met. Above all, the device is given to avoid waste. Everything can be utilized. Nothing need be thrown away as valueless. The economy of production is in saving.

The wisest can learn something by reading, and in the Bulletins and Reports prepared and written by experts and men of practical science, farmers will find hints, suggestions and information of the greatest possible value at this season and such as will advantage both their land and themselves for all time. They will also aid them in that duty to the empire which is of such passing and instant importance that to shirk it is to be criminal. Copies of the publications of the department can be had upon addressing Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. No postage is required on the application.

How Khaki was Discovered

Young Officer Who Made Discovery Becomes a Millionaire

Khaki, the color of which will render our soldiers so difficult to see, was discovered by a happy accident. The British troops in India wore a cotton uniform, which when it was new, was khaki in color, but after a visit to the laundry was indescribably soiled. A Manchester business man, discussing this defect, remarked casually that a fortune awaited the man who could find a khaki dye that neither sun, soap nor soda would fade. A young officer heard the remark, hired a skilled native dyer and began his search. Years passed in fruitless experiments, till one day, passing over a heap of rags, relics of their failures, they chanced upon one piece which was still khaki, though the laundry had worked its will. But it had received no special treatment so far as they knew, except that it had fallen into a metal dish. This was the secret. The metal of the dish and the chemicals in the dye had combined to produce that fadeless khaki color, which makes our soldiers invisible and turned the Lieutenant into a millionaire.—Glasgow Times.

Lady French, wife of the Field Marshal commanding in France, has just been presented with the pistol carried in his holster at Waterloo by the Duke of Wellington.

ALFALFA IS A VALUABLE CROP

Feeding Lambs on Alberta Alfalfa Proves Profitable

Alfalfa is becoming an important crop on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta, and an experiment has just been conducted by the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge to ascertain its value as a feed for lambs. The result shows that it is entirely satisfactory and profitable to buy lambs at market prices and feed them with alfalfa as the principal ration. The alfalfa ration was supplemented with smaller quantities of oat sheaves and a certain amount of grain.

The following statement shows that the average profit per head realized was over one dollar:

	Group 1.	Group 2
Cost of 230 lambs.	\$948.75	\$ 948.75
Cost of feed	281.26	297.55
Cost of labor (estimated)	43.75	43.75
Interest on investment	22.14	22.14
Total	\$1,295.90	\$1,312.19
Selling price	1,509.93	1,584.92
Net profit	214.03	272.73

TEACHING AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS WOULD BE OF VALUE

REAL AGRICULTURE INSTEAD OF NATURE STUDY

An American Writer Believes that the way to Teach Farming is to Begin with the Practical Application First, and then Acquire Theory and Underlying Principles Later

Much has been said and done during the last few years in regard to the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, particularly the city high schools. In spite of all this the farmer remains the same and farms in the same old way. Is there anything wrong? If so, where is the mistake? Should we educate city boys to go into the country and become farmers, or would it be more sensible to educate the country boys along agricultural lines in such a way that they will want to remain in the country as farmers? Why are we teaching agriculture in the city high school? Several excuses are given, but reasons are few. If agriculture has any business in the city schools, it is because many high school graduates become country teachers and because a few country boys and girls attend the city schools. Therefore, the course should be elective.

Doubtless the pedagogical way to teach a subject is to begin with the theory and underlying principles and work up to their practical application, but the agricultural way to teach farming is to begin with the practical application and then possibly we may get the theory and underlying principles later. The farmer is practical first of all and anything that is going to have any effect on him must be practical. He must see, for instance, that rock phosphate if applied with organic matter pays. Theories concerning all the chemical changes and action of bacteria that bring about these results are so much "rot" to him at the present time. We hope, however, that he may look upon "book farming" from a different angle when he sees that it really has a practical application.

Why not teach agriculture in the country schools—real agriculture—not nature study? True, it is said that attempts to teach agriculture in the country have so far met with failure. Judging from practical results, measured by farming conditions how much more can be said of it as taught in the city high school? "But the country teacher has no laboratory." There are farms all about, and we should not make the mistake of thinking that the substitute is better than the thing itself. When a professor in mechanics wishes to put the finishing touches to his course, he takes his pupils into a real shop and shows them how things are actually done. Dr. Hopkins of the Illinois college of agriculture finishes his instruction in soil fertility by taking his students on a trip over "Poorland Farm."

That the country teacher has not time, is another objection. If you were to ask a representative body of intelligent people how many could name the bones of their body, or all

the juices poured into it, their effect on it, and what it is called at different stages; or trace the blood through all the organs of circulation, naming and locating all of the valves of different descriptions, how many do you suppose could do it? It is doubtful if one in a thousand could! If one breaks a bone, does he stop to figure out whether it is his ulna or his radius that is broken, or does he get a physician and have the bone set without ever thinking of its name? If he has a pain in the region of his abdomen, does he try to locate it in his illium, or jejunum or transverse colon? He probably takes a dose of pills and if that doesn't stop the pain, he goes to the doctor for some medicine without knowing but that the pain was at the pyloric orifice.

In a representative body of intelligent people, how great a per cent. do you suppose can give a recital of Grant's manoeuvres in the capture of Vicksburg, or of Meade's and Lee's in the Battle of Gettysburg, or of the various campaigns in the French and Indian wars, or name the different cities on each side of the Rhine or the Danube or the Columbia or any other river, telling what each particular city is noted for and what industry the people are mostly engaged in? The teacher spends days and weeks and months teaching these things, with what results? The excuses are that they train the intellect or the memory or make better citizens and patriots. Does it train the memory or the intellect to cram a lot of facts and retain them only long enough to recite or write an examination on them and then proceed to forget them? Or does forcing a child to cram his mind with the movements of armies and the arrangements of battleships and retain them only until his immediate need of them is past make him a better patriot or citizen? How much more sensible and to the purpose it would be if instead of spending so much time on these things, the teacher would spend some of it in teaching the child how to make a living for himself and those dependent upon him. A man with an empty stomach and hungry faces at home is a mighty poor citizen and no patriot at all.

Why do our educators for the most part persist in quibbling over theories instead of teaching the child something that he can use and that is of real practical value to him? Such things surely have as great value in training the mind and memory as what they are now teaching. It is indeed a great tribute to the sturdiness of our race that our boys and girls develop into men and women in spite of our systems of education.—C. H. Oathout, in the Banker-Farmer.

Canada's Loans in United States

Last fall, secretary of state Bryan told the Monetary Times that President Wilson's disapproval of United States loans to belligerents included Canada, its federal and provincial governments. Since then nearly \$14,000,000 of our provincial government loans have been raised in the United States, in addition to \$30,000,000 of Canadian municipal and corporation loans placed there. President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan are possibly recalling the facts that it is difficult to separate trade from loans or to dam capital at will. But Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington, after sizing up this loaning incident, will probably tell Washington that it talks in German and acts otherwise. Meanwhile, the count continues to talk.

"The average man sleeps twice as long as he ought. Four hours out of twenty-four devoted to Morpheus should be sufficient for any man. Furthermore, in the future, man, aided by electric light, will overcome his habit of sleeping—go with less and less sleep, until finally he never sleeps at all," said Mr. Edison.

War and Love

Louisiana Girl's Romance—Invades French Trenches

Cupid has invaded the trenches of the French army. And therewith lies an interesting tale.

When the Lafayette Fund issued its appeal for money to be used in the purchase of comfort kits to be sent to the soldiers in the French trenches, \$2 came in an envelope from Miss Adele Leveille of Planqueme, La., with hopes that "this terrible war will soon be over." Each kit that is forwarded contains a card upon which is written the name of the contributor. By odd chance Miss Leveille's kit was received by a soldier named Maurice Dubois of the Twenty-seventh Company, Sixth Cavalry, of the Fourth Army Corps of France.

In the frosty weather of the Argonne trenches, Comrade Dubois could not restrain a feeling of gratitude for the kind person who had sent him the warm stockings, the woolen mittens, the snug-fitting underwear, and the comfortable cap and muffler which composed the kit. And as he thought of writing a letter of thanks to the donor, it seemed as if the name were familiar to him. Dubois communicated with the Lafayette Fund at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, saying that seventeen years ago he went to school with a girl of the same name in Nancy, France, when he was 12 and she 11 years of age. He asked that inquiries be made to establish her identity if possible. This was done; it was confirmed that Miss Leveille was Dubois' former schoolmate, and she wrote him that she would pray for his survival of the war and welcome his promised visit to America at that future time.

But this incident eventually aroused the patriotism of Miss Leveille or awakened romance in her nature. She wrote the Lafayette Fund that she would like to go to France to act as nurse, in which capacity she had some experience.

Saturday, Feb. 13, she sailed to aid her native France on the firing line—and see Maurice Dubois.

It was on January 29, 1856, fifty-nine years ago, that the Victoria Cross was founded, and it is a striking illustration of the strictness with which the decoration has been conferred that only some 550 officers and men have won it, including those to whom it has been awarded during the present campaign. There are about 170 surviving recipients.

A Cut-Out Boxing

is not the fault of your machine

It is either poor oil or no oil at all

**Our Snowdon Brands of Lubricating
and Hard Oils**

will eliminate all these troubles and give you
a smooth running machine

That Monarch Flour is great value at \$3.65 per sack
and the "Seal of Alberta" can't be beat. We have Rolled
Oats, Breakfast Foods, and Feed of all kinds, and deliver
to your door.

"We want your business,"

G. A. WRIGGLESWORTH



"DONE TO A TURN"

is how people express themselves
about a roast. They may differ as
to having it rare, or well done,
but not as to quality if the roast is
from our market.

A PRIME ROAST
we sell you makes you happy
whether served hot or sliced cold
for lunch. All our meats are first
grade, while prices are always low.

TERMS CASH

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PRESIDENT—W. HARDY

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W. DAGEFORDE

REMEMBER

The Didsbury : : 13th Annual Fair

August 12th & 13th, -'15

Now is the time to begin preparing for
the Annual Fair. Bigger and better prizes
will be offered and so let us make this the
biggest and best Fair Didsbury ever had.

Watch prize list for special features for children

Prize Lists will be out early in May. If you do
not have one sent to you, apply

PARKER R. REED,

SECRETARY-TREASURER

NOTICE

WELL DRILLING

Having bought W. Archer's well
drill we are now prepared for drill-
ing wells with experienced opera-
tors.

Come and see us or phone R613
HUBER & ROSENBERGER
DIDSBURY - ALTA.

MILK DELIVERY

I wish to announce that I am now in
a position to deliver milk and cream to
any place in Didsbury. I have taken
over the routes formerly covered by Mes-
srs. Gibson, Wollen and Bloxham and
if any of their customers are being over-
looked please notify me. I will deliver
milk regularly summer and winter and
promise satisfaction. Your esteemed
business solicited. Phone orders to phone
12 C. YOUNG, Didsbury

Is your subscription to
the Pioneer paid up?
We need the money.

AROUND THE TOWN

Rev. D. H. Marshall is attend-
ing the Presbyterian Synod meet-
ing being held at Red Deer.

Dr. G. R. Ross, the well known
dentist, is confined to his home
with an attack of appendicitis.

Lieut. Morris of the 15th Light
Horse, of Calgary, was in town
on military business on Tuesday.

Mrs. F. R. Bullis and Mrs. J.
M. Hysmith were visitors at the
Horse Show held at Calgary last
week.

Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. Deadrick
and Mrs. Chambers will have
charge of the Red Cross Depot
on Friday.

Lilly Mack, a young daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Mack, has
been very ill with typhoid fever
but late reports state that she is
improving.

A. F. McClaine, Jr., of Shan-
navon, Sask., paid Didsbury a
business visit last week. Mr.
McClaine left on Saturday for
Spokane.

Privates Sexsmith and Wood
of the 31st Battalion spent Sun-
day visiting with their parents.
It is thought that this will be the
last time the boys will be home
before leaving for the front.

The Women's Institute will
meet at the home of Mrs. R. Le-
Blanc on Thursday, May 6th, at
2 p.m. A special business meet-
ing. Everyone bring a ques-
tion. All the ladies of the com-
munity are cordially invited.

Three small whirlwinds started
south west of town just before
the storm on Tuesday noon. They
were rather fierce looking at first
and travelled around to the south
but so far no damage from them
has been reported.

Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Miss
Mary Osmond and Mrs. H. W.
Chambers are attending the Con-
vention of the Women's Mission-
ary Society of the Presbyterian
church being held at Red Deer.

The subjects of the sermons in
the Evangelical church next Sun-
day will be "Christ our Master,"
and "Radiant Lives", in the af-
ternoon and evening respectively.
Special selections will be render-
ed by the choir, a hearty wel-
come is extended.

The baseball club has made ar-
rangements to have their diamond
on the east side of the railway
track this year, and are busy get-
ting the grounds into shape for
the first game which will be play-
ed with Olds on Tuesday evening
next.

The local lodge of the I.O.O.F.
attended Divine service at the
Presbyterian church on Sunday
evening last. There were 31
members in attendance. Rev.
D. H. Marshall preached an elo-
quent sermon on the Good
Samaritan and showed that it
was not only the part of fraternal
organizations to carry out such
teaching but that it should be our
duty to act the Good Samaritan
whether belonging to these or
organizations or not. After the
service the members returned to
their lodge rooms and dispersed.

How to Care for Your Complexion

There is no truer saying than that
"beauty is only skin deep." Good
features lose their charm under a sallow
or blotchy skin and poor features are
glorified by a beautiful complexion.

A very useful toilet booklet entitled
"Your Complexion" has just been
issued by Nyal's and contains many
helpful health and beauty hints, includ-
ing proper methods of massage. It can
be had for the asking at the Nyal Agency
Drug Store and you should call or tele-
phone for it. Among other things it
points out is that diet, sleep, ventilation,
and a thousand other things we cannot
escape are continually warring against
our complexions. Get a 25c or 50c jar of
Nyal's Face Cream and convince your-
self of its cleansing and refreshing and
beautifying qualities. It is greaseless,
oxygenated and quickly absorbed by the
skin, leaves no shine, and gives a
pleasant, smooth, cool sensation, quick-
ly removing the irritation produced by
wind and weather.

All Nyal preparations are justly fam-
ous and none more so than Nyal's Face
Cream which we unhesitatingly recom-
mend. Call or telephone us for your
copy of this book which contains most
valuable information.

H. W. Chambers, Druggist, Didsbury,
Alberta.

"LINOLEUMS"

A large consignment just put into stock

I have them in the following widths

6 ft., 7 1-2 ft., 9 ft.

10 1-2 ft and 12 ft.

This is Imported Linoleum

Yours for good value

A. G. STUDER

LUMBER

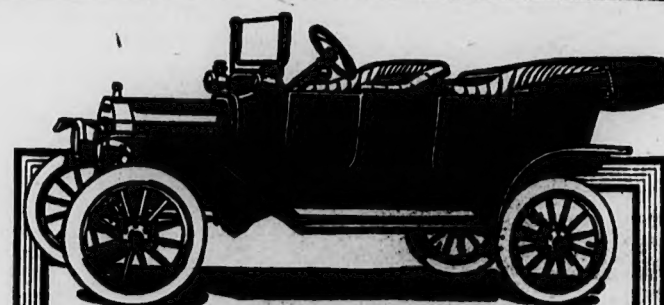
Following are the prices at our yard, 3 miles north
and 20 miles west of Didsbury.

No. 1 SHEETING.....	\$15.50 per M
No. 2 SHEETING.....	13.50 per M
No. 1 SHUPLAP.....	16.50 per M
No. 2 SHUPLAP.....	14.50 per M
No. 1 DIMENSIONS.....	16.50 per M
No. 2 DIMENSIONS.....	13.50 per M
CORNICE MATERIAL.....	18.00 per M
DROP SIDING.....	18.50 per M
LAP OR BEAD SIDING.....	17.50 per M
FLOORING, 4 inch.....	19.50 per M
FLOORING, 6 inch.....	18.00 per M
BEADED CEILING.....	18.50 per M

We also carry in stock, Window Jambs, Casing, Sills, Stools and Aprons,
Door Jambs, Crown and Bed Mouldings, and Drip Cap at equally low
prices. If these prices appeal to you get in touch with

J. T. JOHANNESON & SONS

BERGEN, - - ALBERTA



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$590

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't
you? We are selling more Fords in Canada
this year than ever before—because Cana-
dians demand the best in motor car service
at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in
Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Runabout \$540; Town Car price on application.
All Ford cars are fully equipped, including
electric headlights. No cars sold unequipped.
Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if
we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and
August 1, 1915.

Didsbury Auto Co's Garage
RAILWAY STREET

Get your Butter Wrappers printed
at the Pioneer office and save
trouble with the new law.